109TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

S. 880

To expand the boundaries of the Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary and the Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuary.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

April 21, 2005

Mrs. BOXER (for herself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works

A BILL

- To expand the boundaries of the Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary and the Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuary.
 - 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
 - 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
 - 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
 - 4 This Act may be cited as the "Gulf of the Farallones
 - 5 and Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuaries Boundary
 - 6 Modification and Protection Act".
 - 7 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.
 - 8 Congress finds the following:

- (1) The Gulf of the Farallones extends approxi-mately 100 miles along the coast of Marin and Sonoma counties of northern California. It includes approximately one-half of California's nesting seabirds, rich benthic marine life on hard-rock sub-strate, prolific fisheries, and substantial concentra-tions of resident and seasonally migratory marine mammals.
 - (2) Cordell Bank is adjacent to the Gulf of the Farallones and is a submerged island with spectacular, unique, and nationally significant marine environments.
 - (3) These marine environments have national and international significance, exceed the biological productivity of tropical rain forests, and support high levels of biological diversity.
 - (4) These biological communities are easily susceptible to damage from human activities, and must be properly conserved for themselves and to protect the economic viability of their contribution to national and regional economies.
 - (5) The Gulf of Farallones and Cordell Bank include some of the Nation's richest fishing grounds, supporting important commercial and recreational fisheries. These fisheries are regulated by State and

- Federal fishery agencies and are supported and fostered through protection of the waters and habitats of Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary
- and Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuary.
 (6) The report of the Commission on Ocean
 - Policy established by the Oceans Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–256; 33 U.S.C. 857–19 note) calls for comprehensive protection for the most productive ocean environments and recommends that such environments be managed as ecosystems.
 - (7) New scientific discoveries by the National Marine Sanctuary Program support comprehensive protection for these marine environments by broadening the geographic scope of the existing Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary and the Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuary.
 - (8) Cordell Bank is at the nexus of an ocean upwelling system, which produces the highest biomass concentrations on the west coast of the United States.

21 SEC. 3. POLICY AND PURPOSE.

- (a) Policy.—It is the policy of the United States in
- 23 this Act to protect and preserve living and other resources
- 24 of the Gulf of the Farallones and Cordell Bank marine
- 25 environments.

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1	(b) Purpose.—The purposes of this Act are the fol-
2	lowing:
3	(1) To extend the boundaries of the Gulf of the
4	Farallones National Marine Sanctuary and the
5	Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuary to the
6	areas described in section 5.
7	(2) To strengthen the protections that apply in
8	the Sanctuaries.
9	(3) To educate and interpret for the public re-
10	garding those marine environments.
11	(4) To manage human uses of the Sanctuaries
12	under this Act and the National Marine Sanctuaries
13	Act (16 U.S.C. 1431 et seq.).
14	(e) Effect on Fishing Activities.—Nothing in
15	this Act is intended to alter any existing authorities re-
16	garding the conduct of fishing activities in the Sanc-
17	tuaries.
18	SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.
19	In this Act:
20	(1) AQUACULTURE.—The term "aquaculture"
21	means the propagation or rearing of aquatic orga-
22	nisms in controlled or selected aquatic environments
23	for any commercial, recreational, or public purpose.

- 1 (2) CORDELL BANK NMS.—The term "Cordell 2 Bank NMS" means the Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuary.
- 4 (3) FARALLONES NMS.—The term "Farallones
 5 NMS" means the Gulf of the Farallones National
 6 Marine Sanctuary.
 - (4) SANCTUARIES.—The term "Sanctuaries" means the Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary and the Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuary, as expanded by section 5.
 - (5) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Commerce.
 - (6) MEAN HIGHER HIGH WATER MARK.—The term "mean higher high water mark" means the arithmetic average of the elevations of the higher of two high waters of a tidal day over a period of time as determined by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
 - (7) Person.—The term "person" means any private or public individual, corporation, partnership, trust, institution, association, or any other public or private entity, whether foreign or domestic, or any officer, employee, agent, department, agency, or instrumentality of the Federal Government, of any

1	State, tribal, or local unit of government, or of any
2	foreign government.
3	SEC. 5. NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY BOUNDARY AD-
4	JUSTMENTS.
5	(a) Gulf of the Farallones.—
6	(1) Boundary adjustment.—The areas de-
7	scribed in paragraph (2) are added to the existing
8	Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary
9	described in part 922.80 of title 15, Code of Federal
10	Regulations.
11	(2) Areas included.—
12	(A) IN GENERAL.—The areas referred to
13	in paragraph (1) consist of the following:
14	(i) All submerged lands and waters,
15	including living marine and other resources
16	within and on those lands and waters,
17	from the mean higher high water mark to
18	the boundary described in subparagraph
19	(B).
20	(ii) The submerged lands and waters,
21	including living marine and other resources
22	within those waters, within the approxi-
23	mately two square nautical mile portion of
24	Cordell Bank NMS (as in effect imme-
25	diately before the enactment of this Act)

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that is located south of the area that is added to Cordell Bank NMS by subsection (b)(2), which are transferred to the Farallones NMS from the Cordell Bank NMS.

(B) BOUNDARY DESCRIBED.—The boundary referred to in subparagraph (A)(i) is the line formed by connecting points in succession beginning at Bodega Head' Southernmost Point located at 38 degrees, 18 minutes north latitude, 123 degrees, 6.5 minutes west longitude; then in a northwestly direction along the coast to the mouth of the Gualala River at 38 degrees, 45 minutes north latitude, 123 degrees, 31.9 minutes west longitude; then west 21.7 nautical miles to 38 degrees, 45 minutes north latitude, 124 degrees west longitude; then due south 27 nautical miles to 38 degrees, 18 minutes north latitude, 124 degrees west longitude; then 37.7 nautical miles east to 38 degrees, 18 minutes north latitude, 123 degrees, 12 minutes west longitude; then to the shared boundary of the Farallones NMS and Cordell Bank NMS (as in effect immediately before the enactment of this Act) at 38 degrees, 15.9 minutes north

latitude, 123 degrees, 10.9 minutes west longitude.

(b) CORDELL BANK.—

(1) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—The area described in paragraph (2) is added to the existing Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuary described in part 922.110 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations.

(2) Area included.—

- (A) IN GENERAL.—The area referred to in paragraph (1) consists of all submerged lands and waters, including living marine and other resources within those waters, within the boundary described in subparagraph (B).
- (B) BOUNDARY.—The boundary referred to in subparagraph (B) is the line formed by connecting points in succession beginning at the present most northeastern point of the Cordell Bank NMS at 38 degrees, 15.9 minutes north latitude, 123 degrees, 10.9 minutes west longitude; then to 38 degrees, 18 minutes north latitude, 123 degrees, 12 minutes west longitude, which is 7 miles west of Bodega Head; then to 38 degrees, 18 minutes north latitude, 123 degrees, 40 minutes west longitude, which

- 1 is 28.6 nautical miles west of Bodega Head;
- 2 then due south 32 nautical miles to 37 degrees,
- 3 50 minutes north latitude, 123 degrees, 40 min-
- 4 utes west longitude; then 11.5 nautical miles
- 5 east where it intersects with a boundary shared
- 6 by Cordell Bank NMS and Farallones NMS at
- 7 37 degrees, 50 minutes north latitude, 123 de-
- 8 grees, 25.4 minutes west longitude.
- 9 (c) Inclusion in the System.—The areas included
- 10 in the Sanctuaries under subsections (a) and (b) of this
- 11 section shall be managed as part of the National Marine
- 12 Sanctuary System, established by section 301(c) of the
- 13 National Marine Sanctuaries Act (16 U.S.C. 1431(c)), in
- 14 accordance with that Act.
- 15 (d) UPDATED NOAA CHARTS.—The Secretary of
- 16 Commerce shall—
- 17 (1) produce updated National Oceanic and At-
- 18 mospheric Administration charts for the areas in
- which the Farallones NMS and Cordell Bank NMS
- are located; and
- 21 (2) include on such charts the boundaries of the
- sanctuaries, as revised by this Act.
- 23 SEC. 6. PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN USES.
- 24 (a) Mineral and Hydrocarbon Leasing, Explo-
- 25 RATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND PRODUCTION.—No leasing,

1	exploration, development, production, or transporting by
2	pipeline of minerals or hydrocarbons shall be permitted
3	within the Sanctuaries.
4	(b) AQUACULTURE.—
5	(1) Prohibition.—It is unlawful for any per-
6	son to conduct aquaculture—
7	(A) in any area of the Sanctuaries; or
8	(B) within Monterey Bay National Marine
9	Sanctuary.
10	(2) Existing bivalve farming allowed.—
11	The prohibition in paragraph (1) shall not apply to
12	persons conducting farming operations of bivalve
13	species that are in existence on the date of enact-
14	ment of this Act.
15	(3) Regulations.—The Secretary shall issue
16	regulations that specify the operations referred to in
17	paragraph (2).
18	(c) DISCHARGE OF MATERIALS AND SUBSTANCES.—
19	(1) Prohibitions.—It is unlawful for any per-
20	son—
21	(A) to deposit or discharge any material or
22	substance of any kind within the Sanctuaries;
23	(B) to deposit or discharge any material or
24	substance of any kind that enters and injures
25	any sanctuary resource (as that term is defined

1	in the National Marine Sanctuaries Act (16
2	U.S.C. 1432)); or
3	(C) to deposit or discharge any invasive
4	species from a vessel in the Sanctuaries.
5	(2) Changes in Salinity.—No person shall
6	cause a change of salinity in the Sanctuaries that is
7	injurious to the marine ecosystem of the Sanc-
8	tuaries.
9	(3) Limitation on applicability.—Para-
10	graph (1) does not apply with respect to any dis-
11	charge—
12	(A) of fish, fish parts, and chumming ma-
13	terials resulting from, and while conducting
14	otherwise lawful, fishing activity;
15	(B) of food consumed onboard a vessel;
16	(C) of biodegradable effluents incidental to
17	vessel use and generated by an operable Type
18	I or II marine sanitation device as classified by
19	the United States Coast Guard, that is ap-
20	proved in accordance with section 312 of the
21	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C.
22	1322) provided the vessel operator secures all
23	marine sanitation devices in a manner that pre-
24	vents discharge of untreated sewage from a
25	Type I or Type II Coast Guard-approved sani-

1	tation devices, except that this subparagraph
2	does not apply with respect to a discharge from
3	a cruise ship within the boundaries of either
4	sanctuary;
5	(D) of biodegradable material resulting
6	from deck wash down and vessel engine cooling
7	water (excluding ballast water and oily wastes
8	from bilge pumping), from a vessel;
9	(E) from vessel engine exhaust; or
10	(F) that—
11	(i) originates in the Russian River
12	Watershed outside the boundaries of the
13	Farallones NMS, as expanded by section 5;
14	(ii) originates from the Bodega Ma-
15	rine Laboratory; and
16	(iii) is permitted under a National
17	Pollution Discharge Elimination System
18	permit that is in effect on the date of en-
19	actment of this Act, or under a new or re-
20	newed National Pollution Discharge Elimi-
21	nation System permit that does not in-
22	crease pollution in the Sanctuaries.
23	(d) Consultation Requirement for Changes in
24	Water Flow.—Any Federal, State or local government
25	agency that is responsible for significant alteration of

- 1 fresh water flow regimes that may affect the Sanctuaries
- 2 must consult with the Secretary prior to initiating such
- 3 change in order to ensure sanctuary resources are not in-
- 4 jured.
- 5 (e) Penalties and Enforcement.—A violation of
- 6 this section shall be treated as a violation of section 306
- 7 of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act
- 8 of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1436).

9 SEC. 7. MANAGEMENT PLANS AND REGULATIONS.

- 10 (a) Interim Plan.—The Secretary shall complete an
- 11 interim supplemental management plan for each of the
- 12 Sanctuaries by not later than 30 months after the date
- 13 of enactment of this Act, that focuses on management in
- 14 the areas added under this Act. These supplemental plans
- 15 shall not weaken existing resource protections.
- 16 (b) REVISED PLANS.—The Secretary shall issue a re-
- 17 vised comprehensive management plan for each of the
- 18 Sanctuaries during the next management review process
- 19 required by section 304 of the National Marine Sanc-
- 20 tuaries Act (16 U.S.C. 1434(e)) for the Sanctuaries, and
- 21 issue such final regulations as may be necessary.
- 22 (c) Application of Existing Regulations.—The
- 23 regulations for the Gulf of the Farallones National Marine
- 24 Sanctuary (15 C.F.R. 922, subpart H) and the Cordell
- 25 Bank National Marine Sanctuary (15 C.F.R. 922, subpart

1	K) shall apply to the areas added to the Sanctuaries under
2	section 5 until the Secretary modifies such regulations in
3	accordance with this section.
4	(d) Procedures.—In developing the revisions under
5	this section, the Secretary shall follow the procedures spec-
6	ified in sections 303 and 304 of the Marine Protection
7	Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1433
8	and 1434), except those procedures requiring the delinea-
9	tion of national marine sanctuary boundaries and develop-
10	ment of a resource assessment report.
11	(e) Contents of Plans.—Revisions to each com-
12	prehensive management plan under this section shall, in
13	addition to matters required under section 304(a)(2) of
14	the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of
15	1972 (16 U.S.C. 1434(A)(2))—
16	(1) facilitate all public and private uses of each
17	of the Sanctuaries consistent with the primary objec-
18	tive of sanctuary resource protection;
19	(2) establish temporal and geographical zoning
20	if necessary to ensure protection of sanctuary re-
21	sources;
22	(3) identify priority needs for research which
23	will—
24	(A) improve management of each of the

Sanctuaries;

1	(B) diminish threats to the health of the
2	ecosystems in the Sanctuaries; or
3	(C) fulfill both of subparagraphs (A) and
4	(B);
5	(4) establish a long-term ecological monitoring
6	program and database, including the development
7	and implementation of a resource information sys-
8	tem to disseminate information on the Sanctuaries'
9	ecosystem, history, culture and management;
10	(5) identify alternative sources of funding need-
11	ed to fully implement the plan's provisions and sup-
12	plement appropriations under section 313 of the Ma-
13	rine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of
14	1972 (16 U.S.C. 1444);
15	(6) ensure coordination and cooperation be-
16	tween Sanctuary managers and other Federal, State,
17	and local authorities with jurisdiction within or adja-
18	cent to the Sanctuaries;
19	(7) in the case of revisions to the plan for the
20	Farallones NMS, promote cooperation with farmers
21	and ranchers operating in the watersheds adjacent
22	to the Gulf of the Farallones NMS and establish vol-
23	untary best practices programs for farming and

24 ranching;

- 1 (8) promote cooperative and educational pro-2 grams with fishing vessel operators and crews oper-3 ating in the waters of the Sanctuaries, and, whenever possible, include individuals who engage in fish-5 ing and their vessels in cooperative research, assess-6 ment, and monitoring programs of the education, 7 among users of the Sanctuaries, about conservation 8 and navigational safety and the conservation of 9 those resources; and
- 10 (9) promote education, among users of the 11 Sanctuaries, about conservation and navigation safe-12 ty.
- 13 (f) Public Participation.—The Secretary shall 14 provide for participation by the general public in the revi-15 sion of the comprehensive management plans and regula-16 tions under this section.

17 SEC. 8. FEASIBILITY OF A NEW SANCTUARY DESIGNATION.

- 18 (a) REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION.—As part of the
- 19 first review, following the date of enactment of this Act,
- 20 of the Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary
- 21 Management Plan pursuant to section 304(e) of the Na-
- 22 tional Marine Sanctuaries Act (16 U.S.C. 1434(e)), the
- 23 Secretary shall—
- 24 (1) conduct a review of the operations of the
- Farallones NMS; and

- 1 (2) following not less than one public hearing
 2 held in the area added to the Farallones NMS by
 3 this Act and the receipt of public comment, deter4 mine whether that area shall be designated as a new
 5 and separate National Marine Sanctuary.
- 6 (b) Considerations for Determination.—In
 7 making the determination under subsection (a)(2), the
 8 Secretary shall consider responsiveness to local needs, the
 9 effectiveness of conservation, education and volunteer pro10 grams, and organizational efficiency.
- 11 (c) Implementation of Determination.—If the 12 Secretary determines under subsection (b) to designate a 13 new national marine sanctuary, the Secretary shall imple-14 ment measures to assure a smooth and effective transition 15 to a separate national marine sanctuary.

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